

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—LEV. 25: 10.

VOL. II.

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Moral Reformation.

Compromise.

The boast of this country is its *curse*.—We commenced our career as an independent nation, with a Declaration of Principles, without compromise, in a spirit of uncompromising hostility to every form of oppression. On the contrary, the foundations of the present federal Union, were laid in compromise—compromise, not of jarring interests alone, for this was praiseworthy—but of the eternal principles of right. Is it not wonderful, that men should be found at this day, bold enough to glory in this sacrifice of right on the altar of expediency, and to point to it triumphantly as a fine example for enlightened patriotism? The compromises with slavery, giving license to the slave trade, peculiar political power to slaveholders, making their interests paramount to state sovereignty, and pledging the power of the Union, to withstand the slave in his struggle for freedom—and above all, the chief compromise, that which withheld from a Union of independent states power to remove an element, intrinsically one of weakness and peril, necessarily at war with the great object of that Union—were gross violations of the principles on which as revolted colonies we asserted our independence and national existence—and yet, on this Union, the blessing of Heaven was expected to rest, as if Truth could tolerate Error, Light could love Darkness, God should share the Power of His Throne with the Devil.

And what has been the result of these compromises? South Carolina and Georgia stocked their plantations with African slaves, enough to furnish a supply for the new states formed in the south-west. Slaveholders usurped the control of the national Government, and carried the admission of Florida, and Louisiana, with slavery entailed upon them. And slaveholders, by virtue of the same compromises, forced the admission of Missouri, another compromise measure, in which Humanity and Right were sacrificed, and the interests of the free states enforced. But, we had not our eye on these only, when we commenced this article. What we intended was, to draw the attention of the reader, to the fact, that owing to this fundamental idea in our Union, of compromise, and owing to the almost overpowering temptations of slavery, in every department of society, the grand characteristic of American ethics, in church and state, has come to be, *compromise*.

We must have sects, and they must grow and extend themselves, North and South, for the power of numbers, every organization seeks. But, North and South differ radically, in institutions and character. Their Governments are as unlike, as freedom and slavery. How then shall a church at the North extend itself at the South? By compromise, to be sure. Its object is to save souls, not bodies—so it will compromise with the slavery of the body, for the sake of destroying the slavery of the spirit. Beautiful, original idea! Why in such an enterprise by speaking to the man-slaveholder, softly, it can engage his sympathies in the glorious warfare against the great fiend-slaveholder,—the Devil. Shall it not do it? What have Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians done? Has not this been their policy? The foundation of every one of these sects is laid in compromise with slavery.

But, we must have political parties, and political party too seeks the power of numbers. North and South are equally interested in many great governmental questions, questions which must be decided by the number of votes. What shall Political Party do? Seek adherents every where. But in the South, none can be gained, unless slavery be let alone. It bides no handling—hands off, or you cannot have our friendship. Political Party is meek; it puts its hand on its mouth, and its mouth in the dust, and swears silence. Surely if the patriots of '76 could compromise with slavery, the patriots of the new era, should not be squeamish. Besides, we want votes, and at the worst do no more harm than those churches, which commune with one work of Darkness for the sake of destroying the rest.

O, the blessed spirit of compromise! Once admit a wrong principle into a man's ethics, and he must possess a very nicely balanced constitution, if he does not become a bad man. Suppose one were to incorporate it as a part of his creed, that under certain circumstances, he would be justified in compromising his veracity—in justifying a little—does not every one see, that there is a breach in his character, through which the tempter will enter like a flood, widening and widening it till not a spot of solid integrity shall be seen? There is but one way of dealing with the Devil—and that is, to deny all his requests, however small, however humbly made. Tolerate the oppression of others—take the tyrant to your bosom, and caress him, in the language of one of our neighbors, as "a little the cleverest fellow," you ever saw—and how long ere you yourself are prepared to become a

tyrant? Can a church be expected to retain any profound regard for HUMANITY, when it opens its communion to the man who puts his foot on the neck of his fellow, and robs him of his rights? Can a party continue to appreciate the rights of man, as the foundation of all just government, so long as it relies for success on the favor of a band of men, who demand as the price of their friendship, full license to chain, to whip and crush to the earth, millions of their fellow men?—*Philanthropist*.

Duty of the Church.

Extract of a letter from Hon. William Slade, upon the receipt of the Address of the late Vt. Cong. A. S. Conventon.

Abolition never went in advance of Christianity. It never will. The foundations of slavery are deeply laid in those passions of our nature which can be reached only by the power of religious truth—which shall bring home to the conscience and the heart, a full conviction that of one blood God hath made all nations of men to dwell upon the earth; that the command to do unto others as we would they should do unto us is utterly irreconcilable with the institution of slavery; and that for his violation of this great law of love God will hold every slave-holder accountable at the bar of final judgment.

How is this law to be made to bear upon the conscience of the world, while the Church disregards it? It is in vain to tell men that the law of Christian love forbids slavery, while the Christian Church which they will regard as the living exponent of that law tolerates it within her bosom.—Though the Bible is open to all in this land—except the slave!—yet its pages are not as frequently consulted to determine what it forbids and enjoins, as are the lips and lives of those who call themselves Christians. What a responsibility does this impose on those who profess the name of Christ! And in nothing, it seems to me, is this responsibility more fearful than in regard to the oppression which is sanctioned by one-half of the American Church.—Yes, and by more than one half; for how far does a refusal to rebuke the sin of slavery come short of the sanction of it! Can those churches be held entirely guiltless in this matter, who with the iniquity before their eyes, in the churches of their own country and their own communion, refuse to reprove it? May not the Savior say, emphatically, to this case, "He that is not for me is against me?" Is He indifferent to these oppressions? Is His heart unmoved by the cries of the oppressed? And will He hold guiltless those who, having "freely received," shall sit down, in cold indifference, and refuse "freely to give" their prayers, their alms, their influence, their admonitions, and their rebukes in behalf of the oppressed.

Oh, sir, that time will come! It cannot be long delayed. The Northern Church will be thoroughly aroused to a sense of importance of this great subject. Let those who would break away from the churches because they are not already so, wait patiently. Let them labor and not faint. Let all bitterness and wrath, and clamor and evil speaking be put away, and with the unfeigned love and patience of their divine master, let them preserve in the good work, assured that the voice of the entire Church of the free States in decided condemnation of slavery will, not be long delayed; and that it will not long be heard before the whole fabric of this mighty iniquity will be shaken, so that there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.

Integrity to Principle.

President Green, of the Oneida Institute, gave a most heart-stirring speech on this subject, at the recent Christian A. S. Convention, at Cazenovia. This appears to be a favorite theme of his, (ought it not to be of every one bearing the Christian name?) and in the spirit of his subject, he held the audience in the closest attention, under his clear, striking, and attractive exhibition of the beauty, excellency, and importance of this sentiment. We would that all the world could have heard him; for we are quite sure they might have learned an important lesson—just the lesson that the times require.

He spoke of the vacillating course of many ministers of the present times, who stood aloof from great questions of right, for fear of losing their influence! At an anti-slavery meeting he recently attended in New Haven, Ct., a clergyman brought forward a plea to this effect for his brother ministers. Why, as they now stood, they had great influence, and could do a great deal of good; but if they should become identified with the abolitionists, "they would lose all their influence." It was singular logic to Mr. G., that a man by doing right should lose his moral influence?—He thought the power of a person's influence was tested by the number he could move in any direction. But these men instead of moving the multitude, were as effectually moved themselves by the popular breeze as was the weather-cock by the wind; and he thought it quite as logical for the weather-cock to talk of moving the wind, as for them to talk of moving the multitude! If John Rogers had followed this method of "saving his influence," he need not have gone to the stake! But, no! he had planted himself upon principle, and he was resolved to stand there.

Such men, and such only, were the men to be relied on in carrying forward a moral enterprise—men who thought more of principle than they did of "their influence,"

or life, even! He had no confidence in those professed lovers of freedom, who would act or not act, just in proportion to the numbers that might act with them. He was an abolitionist from principle, he had not been converted by power of numbers, and must act for the abolition of American Slavery or prove a traitor to principle, and fall under the condemnation of his God. Whether the majority were acting with him was not the question—but the question is, *is it right?* That was enough: when that point was decided, he must act, if single-handed and alone.

We should be glad to see President G's speech in print—it contained much truth that ought to be seriously considered.—[*Methodist Reformer*.]

Political.

Speech of Joshua R. Giddings.

On the proposal to reduce the army to the basis of 1821; in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 3d, 1842.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The question now pending before the committee, is one that properly admits of a wide range of debate.—Gentlemen who have spoken—before me, have availed themselves of their legitimate privileges, and have spoken upon almost every subject connected with the army, or which has a bearing upon the propriety of its reduction. The protection of our southwestern and western frontier against the Indians; the protection of our northern and northeastern frontier; our Atlantic seaboard; our system of fortifications; our foreign relations; apollutions upon our African commerce by Great Britain; the right of search; the Creole case; and the Florida war, have all been alluded to; and some of them dwelt upon at great length. It is, however, my intention to confine my remarks to some two or three of the subjects mentioned. I intend to notice some points relating to the protection of our frontiers, the Florida war, and the Creole case. [A voice—You will also touch upon slavery.] Mr. Giddings: Yes, Mr. Chairman, with God's blessing, I shall make some incidental allusion to that, before I sit down. It is not my intention to travel over ground that has been occupied by those who have gone before me; nor to repeat the able arguments advanced by gentlemen who seem to have arrived at the same conclusions with myself.

It is unquestionably our duty to reduce the army so far as it can possibly be done with a due regard to the interests of the nation. To relieve our treasury from the expense of \$2,000,000 annually, is surely an object of no small importance, at the present time. The prospect is, that no tariff will be passed at this session, which will produce revenue sufficient to meet our current expenses for the coming two years.—Retrenchment, or the accumulation of a debt, during that period, is the only alternative offered to us.—The present party in power, during the campaign of 1840, pledged themselves to the reduction of our national expenditures.—That pledge must be redeemed. We are bound, by our legislation here, to fulfill our promises made at home.

In deciding upon the propriety of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson,) we are naturally led to inquire, for what purpose do we need to retain in service the whole of our present military force? The proposition is to reduce the army to the basis of 1821.—This will operate to discharge about one-third of our present army, which consists of 12,500 men; and will probably save us about one-fourth of its present expenses. I am of opinion, that an army sufficient for the purposes of 1821, will be more than will be found necessary for some years to come. Our relations with the Indians of the Northwest and West are more pacific than they were in 1821. At that time, the Creeks, the Cherokees, and other bands who resided in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, gave us much trouble, and required a large military force to restrain them from open war with our people. They were then surrounded by our settlements; and, from their constant intercourse with the whites, were liable to that infinite train of conflicting interests which has long kept up an almost constant warfare upon that persecuted people.

Those tribes are now permanently settled in the territory allotted to them west of the Mississippi. They regard themselves established in a country which is to be the residence of their descendants in all coming time. They have, to a certain extent, forsaken the habits and employments of savage life, and turned their attention to agriculture and the mechanic arts. They have regular governments and established laws. They are located between our settlements and the wilder tribes of the Southwest. They understand far better than we do, the best mode of controlling those savages beyond them; and they form a better protection to our settlements, than an army of our own could do; yet gentlemen refer to the number of those people as an argument for retaining the whole of our army in service. I regard their situation and character as a strong argument why the army should be reduced.

As these people progress in civilization and refinement, the necessity of retaining any military force on that frontier, will diminish; and I think the time will soon come when we may safely leave our settlements in that region entirely to the protection of those friendly Indians. But suppose, for the present, we allow to that and our western frontier, the whole military force employed there for the last year, we may nevertheless make the reduction proposed by the amend-

ment. According to the official returns, made in December last, there were in the whole western military district, more than two thousand military troops; of these, six hundred and forty were stationed at Detroit, Fort Gratiot, and Mackinac. A few years since, I was in Fort Mackinac, and found there a sergeant, and I believe only five men. The public property appeared to be well taken care of, and everything properly attended to. I believe they answered every purpose that would have been attained by a force of five hundred men. The situation of these forts is such, that they have become entirely useless as a protection against Indians—that people have retired far beyond their influence. There can now be no object in keeping such a force there. Five of the six hundred troops now in these fortifications can, I think be withdrawn without any detriment whatever to the service.—I am aware that these forts are near the Canada line, and that some gentlemen have spoken of the military force necessary to be kept up on that frontier for the purpose of protection. On the whole line of our Canadian border, there are now stationed more than eighteen hundred men. Between three and four hundred are stationed at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and a greater number at Hancock barracks, in the State of Maine; and nearly as many at Madison barracks, near Sackett's Harbor. It would give me pleasure to hear some gentleman describe the benefit which the nation receives from these troops. We pay them wages, clothe, and feed them; and, sir, what do we receive in return? Our people on the Canadian frontier are as much in the habit of friendly intercourse with their neighbors on the other side of the line, as they are with those of other States. Nearly two hundred miles of the northern border of Ohio is separated from Canada only by Lake Erie; our people and those of Canada are constantly crossing and re-crossing the lake; a regular trade and constant intercourse is kept up between us.—Our people would as soon ask protection against their good friends of Pennsylvania, as against the people of Canada. On our whole frontier we never had a fort, for a company of troops in time of peace, unless it were for recruiting service; nor do we ask for either. The only possible benefit they could be to us in time of peace, would be the market which they would furnish to our people.

In the darker ages of the world, a standing army was deemed necessary to the protection of government, even in time of peace. The character of every nation was then estimated in proportion to the number of troops it supported. War was considered highly honorable; and the glory of a nation was measured by its military achievements. Strangers were considered enemies and private property was regarded as the legitimate prize of the captor; and prisoners were held as slaves. That day has passed. Commerce, with its rich blessings, has demonstrated to mankind the advantages of a friendly intercourse between nations; and Christianity, with its mild precepts, has taught us to regard the people of other nations as friends, entitled to the right of hospitality.

And, Mr. Chairman, we do so regard them. Gentlemen have spoken of troops to protect our northern frontier and our Atlantic seaboard, in the same terms in which they have spoken of protecting our western frontier against the wild savages, living upon the prairies of that region. Is this a just comparison? Is there no difference between the Comanche Indians and our friends in Canada? Sir, we no more want troops north of us to protect us, than we want them above us for that purpose. Should we be unfortunately involved in war, we must then act as circumstances shall require. But no one apprehends such a state of things at present. God grant that it may be long ere we come again in conflict with our northern neighbors. Sir, for one I am free to say that I discover no necessity for retaining troops upon our northern frontier, except to take charge of and preserve the public property in the fortifications; and, perhaps, a few to act as a military police, as was done in the autumn of 1838. I am fully of opinion that fifteen hundred of the troops now employed upon that frontier, may be withdrawn without any detriment to our national or private interests.

The same arguments apply with still greater force as to the troops on the seaboard. The only necessity which exists for retaining troops there, is to take charge of, and preserve the public property within our fortifications, according to the returns made in December last, there were then located at ten different fortifications on our seaboard, including West Point, between fourteen and fifteen hundred troops. That force cannot be necessary for the preservation of our public property. Sir, why are those troops to be retained there? What benefit is to result to the nation, by continuing them in service? I am aware that gentlemen refer to the report of the commanding general, who estimates the proper force in times of peace, to be about seventy-five to each fortification—making in all, about three thousand upon our Atlantic coast. That officer has assigned no reason why that number should be kept in those fortifications. He has not informed us of the objects to be attained by it, nor the business in which they should be employed. It is true the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) has told us that it was necessary to have in each fort a sufficient number of troops to perform military evolutions, and keep up a knowledge of military science. I am not convinced that the military science is to be retained or improved by a captain or lieutenant, with a company of seventy-five men, shut up within the walls

of a fort. We have long supported the military academy at West Point, for the benefit of military science. We there keep in our employ approved and scientific teachers, to instruct our young men in the science of war. We must rely upon that institution, instead of garrisoned troops, to keep up and improve our military science.

Of the fourteen hundred troops in that district occupying ten fortifications, we may discharge one thousand, and still leave forty in each fort now occupied, while one-fourth of that number would appear to me abundantly sufficient to take charge of the public property. Let the others be discharged from service, and employed in useful occupations to increase the national wealth, instead of being supported at the national expense.

I am aware that some gentlemen have spoken of the importance of those fortifications, and that we have expended some twenty millions in erecting them. That money I regard as lost, or nearly so. Such are the improvements in the mode of carrying on warfare operations, that forts have become of very little use. I believe they will be generally abandoned within the next twenty years. I have not, however, time to enter upon this part of the argument. I have stated that we have no such forts on the frontier of Ohio, nor do we wish them.

[A voice was heard, saying, You want harbors.]

Yes, Mr. Chairman, we want harbors, to protect our sailors and our property from tempests and storms. We have contributed our portions of the public revenue; we have sustained, by our votes, a navy abundantly competent to protect our commerce on every sea; we cheerfully yield our support in favor of an army competent to all the purposes required of it; we have voted millions to erect forts on our Atlantic coast, while our property is lost, and the lives of our sailors sacrificed upon our lakes, for the want of a few hundred thousand dollars to improve our harbors. Sir, the whig representatives of Ohio have for the last four years sustained all these interests, while the commerce of our lakes has been abandoned to its fate. Indeed, we have been unable to obtain an appropriation even to preserve the public works there from destruction and ruin, while we have voted millions to catch the fugitive slaves in Florida, as I have shown on a former occasion. This, sir, leads me to a consideration of the propriety of retaining the army in service for the purpose of carrying on the "Florida War."

To be continued.

Insurrection—Virginia vs. the United States.

The following affidavit of Capt. Hammond will show what is, and is to be. The governor of Virginia demanded citizens of New York on charge of bringing away slaves in their vessels. Gov. Seward of N. Y. nobly replied, that the offence charged was no crime known to the laws of New York. Virginia seeks revenge in reprisal.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

Edward Hammond, master of the schooner, Banner, of the port of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the seventh day of the present month, he sailed from the said port of New-York, to James river, Virginia; his deponent being in the coasting trade, with pine wood for steamboat use. That while in James river, and when about to return with his vessel to New-York, a demand was made of this deponent, by the inspector at that place, acting under the law of Virginia, "which requires any vessel owned either wholly or in part in New-York, to pay ten dollars inspection, and the master to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, that he will not take away any slave or person, held to service, or a fugitive from justice from the said State of Virginia." That deponent, in compliance, with the aforesaid demand, under the said law, paid the said sum of ten dollars and gave the required bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, on the thirteenth day of the present month, and set sail, on the following day, for New-York. That, after having been under sail for two days, deponent was compelled by stress of weather to put back, and made an inlet, called as deponent believes, Wachipridge, on the coast of Virginia, in the Accomac district, which is no port or place of business, but one of the numerous inlets which afford a temporary protection to mariners in distress. That deponent lay with his vessel, in the said inlet, until from the fifteenth to the eighteenth of the present month; that on the seventeenth inst., which was on Sunday evening last, about sundown; while in the said inlet, deponent's vessel was boarded by Thomas J. Cropper, accompanied by sixteen men armed with muskets, swords, and bowie knives, who stated to deponent that he held a warrant, as inspector, under the said Virginia law, which he showed to deponent, and demanded of him ten dollars inspection fee, and another bond of one thousand dollars, under said law. That deponent, thereupon shewed to the said Cropper, the certificate of the payment of said fee, and the execution of said bond, as herein before stated—whereupon the said inspector, Cropper, set them at defiance, saying they were forfeited by his returning to the State, and that every time a New-York vessel put in, no matter where or from what cause, on the coast of Virginia, the master thereof, was subject to the same exaction every time, of the ten dollar fee and the one thousand dollar bond, and this although driven back by stress of weather into the most obscure and barren inlet on the coast.

And this deponent further says, that acting under the full conviction, that this last demand, was an imposition, and that the said law of Virginia, bad as it is, could never possibly contemplate the perpetration of downright fraud and violence, and of capturing the papers and vessels of American coasters on an American coast, seeking a temporary asylum from the tempests of the ocean, and particularly of vessels driven back on that coast, from which they had just sailed, with full credentials, under her laws, refused to submit to this outrageous demand of Mr. Inspector Cropper, and his armed myrmidons; and when remonstrating against the same, threatened deponent, that he would take his vessel from him. Deponent being overpowered by numbers, who appeared to be an armed gang of desperadoes, was compelled to submit to the imposition as far as he could, by the payment of another fee of ten dollars; but was not in a situation then to give the new bond required, in consequence whereof the said Cropper seized deponent's papers, as security in lieu of said bond, which papers the said Cropper, said he would deliver up to deponent, the moment he was ready to sail; deponent then told him that the tide would serve at six o'clock on the following morning, at which time deponent intended to sail, and the said Cropper then repented, that deponent should have the said papers, the moment he was ready to sail. That deponent did wait until six o'clock, on the following morning, and was then ready to sail; but the said Cropper did not return with his papers, and the deponent accordingly waited until ten o'clock before he sailed, and did not get fairly off, before twelve o'clock, of the said day; but no inspector or papers came, and deponent was compelled to sail without them. And deponent further says, that these outrages were committed as aforesaid, on Sunday evening last, from about sundown, to about 10 o'clock at night; and that the said Cropper did not do his duty under the said law, as such inspector—for that he morally came on board deponent's vessel with his said armed gang, and demanded ten dollars without making or attempting to make any inspection.—Deponent says, that this Mr. Cropper is the same individual who was formerly a member of the Virginia legislature, and while such member thereof, who made (as is said of him, and as deponent believes,) these very complimentary remarks, in relation to New Yorkers and Jersey men—"What are New York vessels? they are commanded by Barnegat pirates; which speech deponent charged the said Cropper with having made, to which said Cropper replied; "To be sure I did; and it is nothing but the truth neither." Deponent also says that while remonstrating with said Cropper, on his conduct, the said Cropper said to deponent; "You had better take care how you talk; if you don't, I'll put you where the dogs won't bite you."

And this deponent further says, that two other vessels, one the "Daniel Webster," and the other, the "Arrival," were in the said inlet at the time deponent was driven there by the same stress of weather—which vessels were also boarded by Mr. Inspector Cropper and his armed gang; and the master of the "Arrival," Captain Jones, not being on board made an attempt at resistance, by seizing a handspike, and declaring that no man should come on board that vessel, but his captain. Mr. Inspector and his gang, boarded the vessel, notwithstanding, and the sailor was obliged to retreat to the cabin, which he secured in order to save himself from seizure or other violence. That the said inspector, and his armed gang, took possession of the said schooner, "Arrival," and while so in possession issued his orders, that no person should come on board said vessel but the captain; and when Capt. Jones was rowed alongside of his vessel the said Inspector Cropper said that any person that attempted to come on board but the captain, should be shot; and ordered his men to point their guns, which were loaded, with the command to fire, if a single man attempted to go on board but the captain. Deponent says, that three boat loads of unarmed citizens, accompanied the said Captain Jones to his vessel and were forcibly prevented from accompanying him on board, and their lives jeopardized by the loaded guns being pointed down to them while in the boats.

EDMUND HAMMOND.

Sworn this 21st day of July, 1842 before me,

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.
Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New York, ss.—Gilbert A. Johnson of the city of New-York merchant, being duly sworn, says, that he has been acquainted with Captain Edmund Hammond the foregoing deponent, for a number of years; and that he knows the said Edmund Hammond to be a man of credibility and of excellent character.

GILBERT A. JOHNSON.

Sworn this 21st day of July 1842, before me,

JOS. P. PIRSSON.

Commissioner of Deeds.

Colonization.—A writer in the Newark Advertiser, in remarking upon the excellent character of the negroes sent to Liberia, as described by Mr. Gurley, says he cannot but regard the Colonization Society as a detriment to the country, in taking away these valuable citizens. He thinks it would be far more advantageous to the human race, if it were made obligatory upon Botany Bay system; that is, were it to expatriate the culprits to Liberia, and allow these that have done no harm to remain in the land of their nativity. A good suggestion.

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.
NEW SHARON, August, 1842.

Mr. WILLEY.—I have not taken my pen to "drink your health," but taking the hint from some of our good temperance folks, I have thought it might not come amiss to send you a few sentiments, or if you please, toasts on the subject of Total Abstinence from oppression.

Yours truly and affectionately,
J. T. HAWES.

Anti-Slavery Toasts.

1. *The Bible*.—It is the charter of this world's liberties. It defines and sanctions the rights of man. The religion it teaches is perfect. By the laws of this religion the whole field of human duty is plainly marked out. He who goes where the Bible leads, will never go astray. He will feel and manifest a lively interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of others. He will "open his mouth for the dumb in the case of all such as are appointed to destruction." He will "judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy." And who so "poor and needy" as he who cannot say, except by a figure of speech, that his wife or his child, his body or his soul, or ought that he possesses is his own?

2. *The Author of the Bible*.—He hates slavery with all the infinitude of his heart. Why? Because the principle it involves is a gross violation of that Golden Rule. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." To be a slave is to be the sole property of another—to have your "inalienable rights" forcibly taken from you—to be in a situation where you may be deprived of all your social and religious privileges—may be scourged without reason and without mercy—may have your domestic relations and enjoyments left unprotected—may be torn asunder at any moment, from those who are most dear to you, and that too for life—may be controlled by the will of an irresponsible master—may be punished at his discretion, without any means of legal redress—may be kept in ignorance, and then be ranked with the brutes for their stupidity—may toil on, must toil on, that others may eat the fruit of your unrequited labors. How would you like it?

3. *Miserere cinium tuorum*.—In plain English, "pity your countrymen." The Heathen at home as well as the Heathen abroad, are crying to every Christian in the land, "Help O man of God." They implore us in the name of that religion which we profess, and in the name of suffering, bleeding humanity, to pity them in their degradation, and to petition the God of the oppressed in their behalf. Can it be wrong while on our "way to Jericho"—to India and the Islands of the Pacific, to think of and pray for him who has fallen among thieves, in our own land; and who stripped of his all, wounded, and more than half dead? So many seem to think! But from what source have their opinions been derived? Not from God's word, surely. "There is no respect of persons with God." The Heathen in the "utmost parts of the earth" are no more "precious in the sight of the Lord," and ought to be no more precious in our sight, than those within our own borders. If we ought to feel much for those who are groping their way to the grave in Farther India, we ought to feel as much for those at our very doors, whose condition according to Southern testimony, will compare with that of the Heathen in any part of the world.

4. *The Anti-Slavery power of the Gospel*.—It is admitted, even by those who "dislike your measures," as the stereotype phrase is, that the Gospel will ultimately do away slavery. Why this admission, unless made in that in the gospel, which if faithfully applied and cordially embraced, will destroy the system of oppression as fast as it touches it?—The doctrines of the gospel are very "incendiary," according to modern phraseology. Yes, had these doctrines been faithfully applied, and fully embraced, they would long ere this day, have burnt up slavery, root and branch. The gospel shows man his duty to his fellow man; as plainly as it shows him his duty to his God. It says "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," as plainly and unqualifiedly as it says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God." &c. Do this now, in the one case as well as in the other. It says "Render unto all their dues"—"Give unto your servants that which is just and equal." Let that be done and slavery will be abolished—utterly abolished.—The relation existing between master and slave will be swept away as with the besom of destruction. Slavery cannot bear the light which bursts from the pages of the Bible. This light is too soul kindling to be allowed in the dungeon of slavery. Hence, when it is poured upon it, we hear the death scream, "Let us alone." O no; a system which lays an innocent victim prostrate at the feet of any one who has a heart hard enough to hold him in bondage, derives no support from the gospel—finds no sanction there. The gospel pours upon this system the heaviest anathemas, and declares those who practice it, worthy of eternal rebuke.

5. *Religion and Politics*.—They should go together. Religion is no more out of place in politics, than salt is out of place in the ocean. Consistency says—and "consistency is a jewel."—Carry out the principles of the gospel everywhere, and think not that you may leave these principles at home when you go to the ballot-box. If law is to be brought back from its alliance with tyranny, every man who enjoys the right of suffrage, has something to do to bring it back. And no man has a right to sigh over "the abominations that are done in the land," while he makes not the Bible, but a political newspaper his rule of action. "I noticed," said a certain minister to his people, "that when I prayed for the Heathen you groaned." And now the contribution is to be taken up. Unless you do something handsome, I shall think that your groaning was not sincere. The application is easy.—Let every man who professes to hate slavery, do something for its overthrow, and then we will believe that he is sincere—that he

abhors slavery "as much as any body."—Let him remember the "contribution" and if in addition to this he "meddles with politics," I shall not blame him, indeed I think he ought to meddle. I see not how he can discharge his duty as a citizen, while he shrinks from the responsibility of doing what he can to correct the errors and reform the abuses of the government under which he lives. If the foundation principles of justice, which are all out of place, are to be brought back to their proper position in the standard of human government, we all have something to do to bring them back. But suppose we fail? Why then we must make the best of it. We can live under a government of wicked rulers, who are not in favor of laws against robbery and theft; but we cannot help to elevate them to office, and maintain a "conscience void of offence."—My sheet is full.

[For the Liberty Standard.]
Wells Anti-Slavery Society.
Wells, Aug. 4, 1842.

Mr. WILLEY.—We are gratified to inform you that this town is not destitute of the e who are opposed to the system of slavery in all its various forms and consequences. We have hitherto viewed it as a religious and moral evil, which we have always considered of sufficient importance to demand its removal. But its political turpitude has not, until very recently, occupied our reflections; indeed we may say that until very lately we have been nearly uninformed as to the practical bearing and effects of slavery and the slave trade on the policy, and economy of our national government, and on those engaged in its organization and management. We have been aware of its corrupting, hardening and debasing influence on all who are in any way associated with it, and also of the sufferings and wrongs inflicted on those who are the victims of it, but that our money in large amounts is being used up, directly and indirectly for the support of it, is to us a new lesson.

The friends of human rights in this town, willing to know and be known in these particulars, met in convention in May last, and organized a society by the name of the "Wells Male and Female Anti-Slavery Society," auxiliary to the York County Anti-Slavery Society. Our number of legal voters when organized were fourteen. It has since increased to twenty-two, and there are many others who, to say the least, are not opposed to the course we have taken. Our officers consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, who with two others constitute an Executive Board. We will not trouble you with the details of our constitution, the principles of which you will readily infer from the tenor of the following resolutions which were reported, discussed and unanimously adopted at the above named meeting, and at another subsequently holden.

Whereas, believing as we do that American Slavery is a heinous sin against God, a gross and palpable violation of the principles of the Christian religion and a great political and national evil, and like the accursed goods in the camp of Israel, is justly calling down the vengeance of heaven on our whole country.

1st. Therefore resolved, That we will no longer give our support or countenance to this system of tyranny and oppression, and we will plead the cause of the suffering slave in the closet, at the prayer meeting and the ballot-box, and in the exercise of all Christian and constitutional means, will endeavor to advance the cause of universal freedom.

2. Resolved, That it is with sincere and deep regret that we witness the indifference and in many instances the opposition manifested to this benevolent enterprise; and were it not that our chief hope and trust are in Him who came to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound, and to break the yoke of every oppressor, we might well despair of success.

3. Resolved, That those professed followers of Christ who refuse or neglect to co-operate in the work of redeeming the slaves of our country from their chains of bondage, are grossly violating the precept of their Divine Leader, and are co-workers together with the slave-holder and slave-dealer in binding heavy and grievous burdens on the shoulder of an oppressed race, which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear.

4. Resolved, That it is with emotions of gratitude that we witness the benevolent efforts made to enlighten the public mind and to dispel the thick darkness, which has so long hovered over this diabolical traffic in human beings; and that we highly approve of the publication of the Liberty Standard as one of the mediums through which the light is afforded, and that we will cordially give it our support and encourage its circulation.

5. Resolved, That while we heartily concur in all the efforts made to publish the Bible in foreign lands and foreign languages, we cannot suppress the conviction that a more imperative duty requires us to remove the obstructions and open the way by which this precious treasure can be made to reach the ears and hearts of the bond heathen of our own country.

6. Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Gen. James Appleton to be supported by the Liberty Party for Governor of this state at the ensuing Election, and that we will give him our undivided suffrage.

7. Resolved, That the thanks of this society be extended to Mr. Willey for the information bestowed and encouragement given by him during his late visit to this town. We will just add that the ladies, who are seldom backward in benevolence, signed our constitution in strong numbers and with the exception of the duty to be done at the Ballot-box, will, we believe, faithfully perform their full share of service in this work of redemption.

THEODORE WELLS, per order.

The average reduction of premiums by our Insurance Companies, in consequence of the introduction of the Croton river into the city, from 10 to 15 per cent.

[For the Liberty Standard.]

The Committee appointed at the *Colored Peoples' State Convention*, held in the city of Portland, in October last, would give notice that the annual meeting will take place on the evening of Tuesday the sixth of September next, when it is expected that an address suitable to the occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. J. W. Lewis, of Concord, N. H. They hope that our people throughout the State will generally attend.

The business committee are requested to meet on the same day at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Abyssinian Church in the city of Portland.

Strangers coming into the city are requested to call at the vestry of the Abyssinian church, when they will be directed to places where they be accommodated.

For the Liberty Standard.

Abolition Meeting in Auburn.

This meeting was held on the 13th of August. Gen. Nehemiah Packard was chosen Moderator, John March, Esq. was chosen Secretary.

John B. Jones, Esq., was unanimously elected as candidate for Representative to the Legislature of this State at the coming September election. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of moral worth, and if elected or not, will honor the cause.

ELD JONATHAN TRACY,
DR. SIMON FOSS,
JOHN MARCH, Esq.

were chosen a committee for the Town of Auburn.

On motion, voted to raise a committee to draft resolutions expressive of a sense of the meeting, and report forthwith; whereupon Dr. Simon Foss and John March were chosen, and reported as follows:

1. Resolved, That while we consider Slavery to be the principle cause of our present political, as well as Commercial embarrassments, it is our duty as good citizens to unite under the broad banner of the Liberty Party as the only hope of divorcing this government from Slavery.

2. Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of John B. Jones, Esq., and furthermore to secure all officers, both National and State, and further, our ballots shall tell that we have a decided preference for abolitionists.

From the Abolitionist.

The Address to the Slaves.

Extract of a Letter from James G. Birney.

"The Address to the slaves will do good. How strange that such intelligent and honest men as—should once question its morality and propriety! This Nation—both slave States and free—are carrying on the most unnatural, unprovoked, and unrelenting war against the slaves, and yet, forsooth, the latter are to do nothing. By the received rules of war among civilized nations, they are fully authorized to burn, destroy—devastate—kill; in fine, to do any thing and every thing not only to escape, but with a view of prosecuting the war in which they are engaged defensively.—seemed to think, that the slaves had a right to do all they were advised to do, so far as the slave States were concerned. But have not the free States entered into covenant with them not to do their duty protecting the inalienable rights of all persons within their limits? but to stand by and permit that the innocent should be wronged? What would we think of the conduct of Britain, should she enter into a treaty with Russia, by which the nobles of the latter might seize, any where in England, every one proved to be a Russian and take him away to be enslaved? But the question to an honest and impartial mind is too plain for argument. We have enslaved and wronged the colored people so cruelly and so long, that even such minds as—and—begin to think that they have no right to claim any thing or to do any thing toward the recovery of their liberty. I deny, even to the slaves, the right wantonly to destroy any thing—just as I would deny it to any other belligerents."

TAX FOR SLAVERY.—The appropriations of the present congress for the expenses of the Territorial Governments of Wisconsin and Iowa, are \$29,450, for each Territory. The appropriations for the same objects for Florida, are \$40,975 making \$11,524 more for the slave than the free Territories. The salary of the Governor of Florida, is \$2,500, that of the Governors of the other Territories is \$1,500. Slavery is the cause of this extra cost. Have the Territories of the North-West nothing to do with slavery, while they lose one third of the Government patronage for their freedom!—West Citizen.

MAINE BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.—Cumberland, last Tuesday in Aug. with Maine—St. Brunswick. Oxford, Summer, 3d Wednesday in September. Piscataquis, Guilford, 1st Tuesday before 2d Wednesday Sept. Waldo, 1st Church China, 2d Wednesday in Sept. York, Wells, Tuesday before 2d Wednesday in Sept. Saco River, Saco, 1st Wednesday in Sept. Lincoln, 1st Thursday, 3d Wednesday in Sept. Kennebec, Bloomfield, 3d Wednesday in Sept. Hancock, 2d Wednesday, 3d Wednesday in Sept. Penobscot, Palmyra and St. Albans, 3d Saturday in Sept. Washington, Cherryfield, 1st Wednesday in Sept. Bowdoinham, Richmond 4th Tuesday in Sept.

GENERAL AGENT OF THE A. B. A. S. CONVENTION.—REV. C. P. GROSVENOR, of Worcester, Mass., has been re-appointed to the above office, for the ensuing year, and is commended by the Executive Committee to the churches of the denomination.

Dr. G. will attend State and County Conventions, whenever timely notice is forwarded to him at his place of residence. His design is to exhibit the inherent sinfulness of slavery, the influence it exerts in the nation and the world, and the duty of the Free States respecting it. He is also authorized to receive donations for the PROVISIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONS CONVENTION.

C. W. DENNISON, Rec. Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Official Canvass of the Member of Congress at the late Special Election in the Norfolk District, gives the following result:

For Ezra Williamson, (Loco) 2,491
" Samuel G. Goodrich, (Whig) 2,460
" William Jackson, (Abol.) 836
Scattering 43
No Election, and no time fixed for a new trial.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

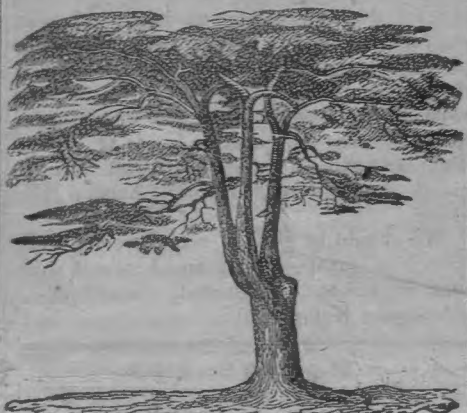
HALLOWELL, AUG. 17, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the (abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WASTED."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

For Governor,
JAMES APPLETON,
OF PORTLAND.

Senators—Cumberland, 2d District.
DANIEL HALL,
ZADOC HUMPHREY,
CHARLES WALKER,
ELIPHALET PACKARD.

For County Commissioners.
SIMON PRATT,
WILLIAM BRADBURY,
REUBEN MERRILL.

Senators—Kennebec, 4th District
JACOB SOUTHWICK,
PAUL STICKNEY,
SAMUEL BENJAMIN,
LUTHER CROSBY.

For County Commissioners.
JONA. GARLAND,
WASHINGTON WILCOX,
EBENEZER MOORE.

Co. Attorney—
Co. Treasurer—ELIHU ROBINSON.
Clerk of Courts—EDWARD MITCHELL.

Senators—Waldo, 5th District.
BENJAMIN JONES,
HARVEY H. SHERMAN,
HENRY M'CRILLIS.

For County Commissioners.
CYRUS JOHNSON,
ANANIAH DODGE, JR.,
JONAS HOWE.

For County Treasurer.
LORENZO D. WARDWELL.

Senator—Washington, 8th District.
PETER TALBOT.

Senators—Somerset, 12th District
EBENEZER COBURN,
JOHN BICKNELL.

For County Treasurer.
JAMES DINSMORE.

For Clerk of Courts,
SAMUEL HARTWELL.

For County Attorney,
JUDAH M'CLELLAN.

For County Commissioners.
JOHN ELLIOT,
JOSHUA FRENCH,
THOMAS B. TENNEY.

Senator—Franklin, 13th District.
CHARLES MORSE.

Co. Treasurer—EBENEZER CHILDS.
Clerk of Courts—JOHN TITCOMB.

Co. Attorney—ELNATHAN POPE.

For County Commissioners,
JOSEPH DYER, JR.,
E. G. TRASK,
HEBRON MAYHEW.

Senators—Oxford, 14th District.
JEFFERSON HALL,
FRANCIS HAMLIN,
IRA BARTLETT.

For County Commissioners.
ZURY ROBINSON,
AMOS SAUNDERS,
SETH B. NEWELL.

For County Treasurer.
DANIEL STOWELL.

Senators—Penobscot, 9th District.
ABEL RUGGLES,
HORATIO N. PAGE,
ISAAC CHILD.

For County Commissioners.
TIMOTHY GEORGE,
JOSEPH C. SMALL,
FRANCIS SHEPHERD.

Co. Treasurer—JOHN NOURSE.
Clerk of Courts—G. A. THATCHER.

Co. Attorney—ASA WALKER.

Senator—Piscataquis District.
WILLIAM F. GALLISON.

For County Commissioners.
DAVID SHEPHERD,
WILLIAM RICKER,
CYRUS PACKARD.

Co. Treasurer—PHINEAS TOLMAN.
Clerk of Courts—BENJ. B. VAUGHAN.

The present number of the Standard presents the plan and general appearance of the paper, although we hope to make it better when we have been longer in the office. The changes have delayed us again this week but we shall be in season hereafter.

The paper now makes its appeal in behalf of itself and the cause. One word only, good friends. You have acknowledged your duty to the slave, and know the importance of the Press. Now take hold of this business as a matter of personal interest, and give this paper a handsome circulation. It must be done.

The Slave Power.

Abolitionists have been charged with "building railroads upon moonshine," with "beating the air," with being "mere visionaries," etc., etc. What is that power upon which we war? and what are its resources? An answer to these questions will settle the question of "moonshine."

1st. Political power. Slaveholding voters, having one common interest, will of course unite their political power for the system of slavery. It is that by which they move and have their being—by which their passions and lusts find full play. This class, amounting perhaps to some 200,000, constitute the aristocracy of the South.

2. Labor by the free being disgraceful, and slave labor becoming the great pecuniary basis of society; education being so limited, and the tendencies of slaveholding being such upon character, the slave interest comes to be the great, the paramount interest of the slave states. The ruling classes have one interest and one common sympathy. SLAVERY is the one great idea which fills the mind, and controls the ballot. Whig and Democratic parties, except as they can be made tributary to that, are laid aside as useless. Their party preferences are entirely subservient to their views of the demands of the peculiar institution. Thus the whole rightful political power of the slave states is devoted to slavery—is itself slave power.

3. In addition to all this, by a most disastrous concession to southern brigandage, the Constitution was made to allow a representation for three fifths of the slave population, in Congress, and consequently in the electoral college. This is about equal to 300,000 legal voters in the free states. It placed 25 representatives in Congress under the last apportionment, and has come to constitute nine per cent. of the federal power of the Union. This premium upon despotism, this bounty upon slaveholding, this reward for crushing the poor, being in the same hands, is wielded for one great end—slavery.

We have then the united power of one half of these United States, and spreading over two-thirds of our territory, devoted to slavery—devoted to whipping, maiming, branding, shooting, working without pay, separating husbands and wives, parents and children, selling humanity at auction, striking down the right of two millions and a half of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But this is not all. This immense power, through the policy with which it is wielded, is able to bring the political power of the North into alliance with itself. This is done by political parricide. That power fosters, and avails itself of party divisions of the free states, by holding a balance between them. Indeed it presents itself before the nation as a prize to be won, by the highest bidder.—These warring parties, in their strife for power, behold the proffered alliance—to win it is to triumph—to fail in the bid—is to sink.—Absolute fidelity and obedience are the only terms. The exigency is too pressing; under one sophistry and pretense or another they crouch—they bow down—the basest is crowned and assumes the government, with the overseer's lash above its head. And thus it is that the power of the government and of the nation becomes identified with the slave power. The entire nation is dragged from its high original, down to the foot of the slave power, and there has been robbed of its honor, its rights, its peace, and its wealth to a degree, which, had it been done by any other power, would have brought every man who could shoulder a musket, into the field in resistance.

As evidence that the General Government of our country is little more than another name for the slave power, look at official facts respecting its offices since the adoption of the Constitution. The free states have about two-thirds of the free population.

Presidents—number of years.

Free States, 12. Slave States, 41.
Every President from the slave states has served two terms, or eight years; while no northern President ever held the office but one term. Power to fill this office is always regarded a test of political strength.

Secretary of State.

Free States, 16. Slave States, 37.

Attorney General.

" 12. " 41.

Secretary of Navy.

" 15. " 88.

Secretary of War.

" 30. " 23.

Secretary of Treasury.

" 40. " 13.

Northern people understand dollars and cents, hence they are allowed to keep the public chest under the supervision of a slaveholding President.

Speaker of House of Representatives.

Free States, 15. Slave States, 38.

This officer has the appointment of committees of the House, and through them a controlling influence over the action of Congress and the government. But this officer the free states have not been allowed for a whole generation.

Chief Justice of S. Court.

Free States, 12. Slave States, 41.

Associate Justices.

Free States have had 10 in number.

Slave States " 17 "

All appointments for many years to the Bench have been from the South.

Navy.—This right arm of the nation's strength is almost wholly in the hands of southern men.

The President of the U. S., Secretary of the Navy, Chief Clerk, President of Navy Commissioners, Colonel of Marine Corps, are all from Virginia. A very large proportion of the navy officers are slaveholders and sons of slaveholders, are 'born to command,' while most of the seamen are hardy northerners who, it seems, are born to obey.

Of 97 Commanders, Massachusetts has 10, Virginia 8, Maryland 14!

Of 325 Lieutenants, Mass. has 15, Va. 70, Md. 31, Dist. Columbia 16!

Of 109 passed Midshipmen, Mass. has 5, Va. 11, Md. 71.

Of 307 Midshipmen, Mass. has 20, Va. 47, Md. 21!

Of 70 Surgeons, Mass. has 3.

Of 253 appointments made from March 4, 1841 to April 8, 1842, Va., Md., and Dist. Columbia had 101!

Of 32 Midshipmen appointed the early part of this year, every one of them, are from slave states.

Of all our foreign Ministers and Charge of Affairs, the slave states have had 69, the free states 45! Of 14 or 15 of the last appointments about 12 have been from slave states, while the commerce of the country almost wholly belongs to the north.

A large proportion of public officers which the free states have been allowed, especially of late years, consists of men 'sound to the core'—the most obedient subjects of the slave power. No others could think of an election. And if the slave power controls to such an extent the offices of the country—if it is thus allowed to have the power, it will equally control legislation, as will be more fully shown hereafter. It is but reasonable to suppose that the influence of that power which sits supreme in the land, would be seen moulding and directing all the plans and action of government, at home and abroad; and that is the fact.

2. The moral power of the country slavery controls to an equal extent with its political.—Churches and ministers have generally embraced it in the bosom of their fellowship, baptized and practically pronounced it innocent. Slavery controls a large portion of the press, literary and theological seminaries, and pulpits in the land. It has palsied millions of tongues, blinded and seared millions of consciences and judgments. It sneaks the life-blood from millions of throbbing hearts, gorges and revels upon immortality.

This is the terrible slave power. This is the power which concentrates its awful weight upon the bosom of the slave, compared with which the Andes would be an atom.

And as to our country, this is not a friendly power, as we have practically regarded it, but the power of a most malignant, inveterate, eternal enemy—an enemy in its own nature and in all its effects. Slavery and liberty are antagonisms, and all this amount of power is in the hands of a deadly enemy to liberty;—an enemy in our bosom. All the fleets and armies of Christendom, our whole coast from Maine to Georgia lined with hostile navies, would not constitute an equal cause of alarm, as the slave power in the heart of this Republic. And this is the power that must speedily be broken, or both we and the slave, shall share a common destiny. This the abolitionists have undertaken to do, and they earnestly ask the co-operation of every lover of his country and of his kind. They want but the freeman's heart, the freeman's ballot, and the blessing of Heaven.

"Moral Suasion."

This is a favorite phrase, but its high import is but little understood, especially by those most fond of using it. Moral suasion is awaying human conduct by moral law. It is urging to the discharge of duty by considerations of moral right and wrong; and moral right is immutable right, and moral wrong is immutable wrong—right which nothing can make wrong, and wrong that nothing right. Of course such law as this admits of no 'expediency'; no compromise, no abatement. It rides over all human law and human arrangements, and arraigns a man directly before the Great Law of the universe, from which there is no appeal. This is what has been regarded as such an accommodating play thing! Surely those who appeal to moral suasion should be aware of the ground on which they tread, and the tools of terrible keenness which they purpose to use. They are like Paul when he had appealed to Caesar. We should be glad to place the whole anti-slavery cause on this ground, if its advocates would stick to it.

But what we now wish to say is, that moral suasion always requires consistency; and that without this it is not moral suasion but immoral suasion. It demands whole duty or nothing. A man who professes moral obligation towards a given object in one respect, and yet in another claims the right of withholding powers appropriate to it, and even of exerting them against it but reveals his own hypocrisy. A man who urges moral suasion in favor of temperance, under some circumstances, and yet will get drunk under others, shows that he is a besotted drunkard still. A man who preaches moral suasion in favor of abstinence from ardent spirits, and yet, even by implication allows drunkenness on wine, only imposes upon the common sense of mankind. Washingtonianism would be delusion were it not founded on teetotalism.

So on abolition. That moral suasion which does not sway a man to vote, as well as talk and pray against slavery, is a moral humbug. If the cause demands any of our powers, it demands all that are capable of reaching the evil; and to withhold a part is to trample our professed morality under foot. Consistency is a man's moral capital, without it, possess what he may, he is bankrupt.

It is sometimes said, "get men's hearts right and they will act right." This is a beautiful theory, but unfortunately proved false upon every page of history. What is a man's heart good for, as far as actions are concerned, with a wrong head? But what is "right"? If you have converted him to false principles, instead

his duty is asking nothing. No man has a right to place any other terms before his fellow men than their duty, and their whole duty. He has no warrant for any other issue; and if he makes any other he violates morality, and endangers human welfare. That moral sanction which weeps over the poor and manacled slave, and yet allows of voting for the man who grasps his throat, is an insult to suffering humanity.

The Election.

This important period will soon arrive, are the sons of Liberty in Maine ready?—Every state in this Union is looking on to see the result; indeed, other nations are watching these indications of the great battle waging between Liberty and Slavery in our country. And if the poor slave had eyes to see, with what solicitude would he watch these attacks upon that dreadful power which he feels! Reader, can you say you have done what you could? If not you have no time to lose. Remember a year's work is done in a moment at the ballot box. Slavery has met with some noble attacks, and met with some decisive repulses within the year; let us follow up the advantage at the ballot-box.

The Conventions.

These at Somerset and Bangor, are just at hand. We have the pleasure of saying that Mr. LEAVITT from Boston will probably attend them both; and surely to see these heroes, Leavitt and Stewart, come up from the great battle field of Liberty and hear them cheer on her sons, will be enough to pay for going 50 miles. We suggest that the idea of a county convention at Somerset, be entirely laid aside and the occasion regarded as a general rally for that section of the State. Franklin Co. can all be there, the upper part of Kennebec and Waldo, besides Somerset en masse. Come up, friends, come up! THE CLANKING OF CHAINS IS HEARD IN THE LAND. Come up from your harvest and your harvest songs, at the cry of those who reap down the fields of their oppressors without pay;—whose harvest is injustice, whose reward is robbery. A suffering land bids you COME UP!

The people of Skowhegan and Bloomfield are on hand, and will welcome you with a plain, generous hospitality. It is doubtful whether a man will be allowed a seat, unless he brings—not a lady exactly—but a woman with him.

State Convention.

This will be the first State A. S. Convention ever held in that part of Maine, and we expect to see "down east" waked up once more since the Aroostook War. Here the people there heard of the cries of the slave on the soil of the free? Have they felt the throes of a slavery curd land? We hope no effort will be spared to wake up the people, and make them acquainted with our cause. Piscataquis ought to come down there like an avalanche, and Washington ought to send 500.

Penobscot Co. Convention.

Owing to the changes in our office we overlooked till this moment, the doings of this convention, and perhaps it is not best now to publish them at length.

It was held in Bangor on the 28th ult. Alexander Drummond in the chair, Dudley Gorton and H. S. Brown, Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. L. Pomroy. Its nominations are found in our list. A number of excellent resolutions were adopted which we intend to publish. Gen. Appleton of Portland was present and added much to the interest of the Convention.

Piscataquis Co. Convention.

This like the other was overlooked. It was held in Dover on the 26th ult. R. K. Packard Chairman, W. F. Garrison, Secretary. Its nominations are on our list. The convention was attended by T. S. Brown, Esq. of Bangor, and Gen. Appleton of Portland. Its principal resolutions will be found next week.

BALLOTS can be had at this office for 25 cents per hundred. Send us.

THE YANKEE BLADE.—The Watervilleian has turned into a Yankee Blade, and is wielded with much spirit and skill. If we dared we would say, horrible name!

Mr. C. of Mercer, is informed that papers are not usually stopped without payment.

THE GOSPEL BANNER.—This paper appears for the first time upon our table. It contains a diversity of matter and executed with great neatness and taste.

We hope no one will fail to follow Mr. Giddings through. He has a fund of instruction.

Henry W. Paine Esq., who was nominated by the Liberty Party for County Attorney for Kennebec, has signified to the county committee that he is not in favor of the Liberty Party, and his name accordingly is omitted in the list of candidates.

"Admiral Jn."—"Fair play is a jewel," and so is open play. If the writer will come out as belonging to the Flat Head Tribe, or a defender of them, he shall be fully heard.

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE HERALD.—This is a paper from Wiscasset. Its cause, its matter, and its appearance are good.

Republican Journal.

"The Amistad negroes have been heard from since their exportation to Africa with a cargo of missionaries. The missionaries write that Cinque and the rest were sheer hypocrites and story-tellers. Why will pious souls commit such egregious follies as to attempt the conversion of heathendom before the heathen can appreciate anything more refined than their own grossness? and leave misery among us to fester for want of a tithe of the money thus foolishly expended."

The above from that paper is not quite correct. A part of them only left the missionaries and went back to heathenish habits. Will the Journal please correct.

The friends of humanity no doubt entertained higher anticipations respecting these Africans, than the nature of the case would justify. They were heathen; and a residence of a year and a half in an American jail, under such apprehension for their lives as greatly to retard their improvement, could not be expected to make a very thorough change in their characters. The Journal should recollect that early associations and national habits are strong things. Suppose for illustration, that the so-called "democracy" of this country could seize upon these ignorant foreigners without a particle of law, plunge them into jail, furnish them with no means of knowledge, and send a public vessel to convey them piratically to a Cuban galleys;—that in defence of a system of as dark abominations as exists in "heathendom" it could destroy the right of petition, freedom of speech, and seek the destruction of those who exercise it;—suppose that it hugs so closely that system of injustice that its leading journals declare a natural alliance between them, and thus unutterable "misery is left to fester" in our country, then surely that paper would not think it strange that some of those Africans returned to their former habits. And we have the pleasure of agreeing with it, that far greater proportionate attention must be bestowed upon our own country.

Philadelphia Outrage.

This dreadful affair is but another volcanic eruption of that hell of slavery which is heaving and muttering beneath our feet, and which with increasing frequency is belching forth the contents of its own bowels, darkening the very heavens. Colonization has done more than anything else in the free States to foster this hatred of colored people.

The scene of riot was horrible, as we are informed by a gentleman who was present. "The alarm and distress of the colored people was intense. They flew with their wives and little ones, and with their sick on litters, sofas and couches, from their blood-thirsty pursuers leaving their dwellings, their public buildings, their all to destruction and the flames, and sought shelter and protection in the woods and swamps of N. Jersey. Says the Phil. Ledger, 'A Jerseyman residing in the vicinity of the city represents the woods and roads, for two days and nights to have been full of these unfortunate beings and their suffering and distress in many cases of the most painful character. So sudden had been the flight of many of them from the city that they were barely half-dressed; most of the children were without hats or shoes some sick and all of them without food, dependent for sustenance upon the farmers, and such berries as they could gather from the hedges and swamps, whole families lodged in the open air in the woods and many more in farmers' barns and out houses.'

This vile business originated with 'gentlemen of property and standing,' and professors of religion, like all other mobs; indeed public sentiment in that city originated and carried it through. The boys were employed first to disturb the procession, then followed the butchers, the foreigners, then the mass. The city authorities connived at it, firemen looked on coldly on without lifting a finger to save the burning buildings. They might in five minutes have saved the new unfinished church belonging to the colored people. And since the riot, not a Philadelphia paper so far as we have seen, has uttered the sentiments of a man with respect to such conduct.

Shall not the brows of freemen knit into firmer determination to annihilate that slave power, which brands millions of our fellow countrymen with infamy for a dark skin, and then let loose unrestricted despotism to crush them? Is such the condition of colored people in the free states, what must it be where no form of law shields their defenceless heads?

The following is from a correspondent of the N. Y. American.

"SECURE JUSTICE."—Constitution.

The Philadelphia Riots are horrible exhibitions of that savage fury which sometimes takes possession of masses of vicious men. But let not the vicious bear the whole weight of public indignation, nor pouring out upon the actors in these brutalizing scenes; there are the police, the humane, the intelligent, yes the christian men in this community, who are implicated. If all such had always in all ways rebuked the spirit of mobism, that fell spirit which in South Carolina takes the form of Nullification, which in Vicksburg hangs gamblers in Alton breaks printing presses, and in Mississippi burns negroes, the result had been different. Twice has the "City of Brotherly Love" been disgraced by it, and unless by some solemn, public, efficient action, the foul spirit be rebuked, the sad stain effaced, the city of Penn is forever fallen.

There are some things especially worthy of note in this Philadelphia out-break.

1st. The care for none of these things' style in which the powers sworn to preserve the peace of the city, would seem to have regarded the earlier outrages committed.

2d. The rioters were mostly boys and foreigners.

3d. The persons attacked, were of a class which from its position in society, is rendered defenceless.

4th. The property destroyed, belonged mostly to men, who, shut out from many of the lucrative employments open to others, sustain themselves and procure a support for their families only by efforts, such as are not required of other classes of men.

5th. The buildings against which the rage of the mob was mainly directed, were dedicated to the worship of God, and to the moral, and intellectual improvement of a class greatly depressed for want of such advantages.

6th. As one dreadful result of these riots, this terrified, scattered, homeless people, are placed in circumstances that render it impossible for the time to guard against the degraded and iniquitous machination of the kidnappers.

When men equally armed for destruction, meet in hostile array, the scene of blood and of desolation is sufficiently appalling. But, Mr. Editor, when the strong, the privileged, the ruling class, fall upon and trample down, and maim, and bruise the poor, the outcast, the defenceless, then—then indeed, if not before, the cry of blood goes up from the earth against the aggressor; yes, and against all that stay up his hands.

Then human nature appears bereft of all that renders it worthy of respect, actuated only by those passions that assimilate it to fiends already lost.

More Astonishing Still.

We are informed since writing the above, that the government of Philadelphia have ordered since the riot a Hall to be destroyed, which the colored people had built for temperance meetings, lest it should be done by a mob! thus officially acknowledging the supremacy of mob law in that city.

CONGRESS.

Congress—"Veto and ditto, and ditto."

The Tariff Bill passed the Senate precisely as it passed the House. It then walked up to the White House, when Mr. Tyler, ("least of two evils") with his patent veto machine, clipped off its head.

The following is the substance of the 4th veto message.

It was with unfeigned regret that he was constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure of the Legislature. The will and interests of the people required that he should not yield his deeply fixed opinions; and especially so where, as in this case, it was doubtful on which side a majority of the people were to be found.

At the Extra Session he recommended a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, with the expectation that the wants of the government would not require a duty of over 20 per cent, provided by the compromise act of 1833. But since then the financial embarrassments of the country had become such as to require a higher rate of duties, as well as a loan, and the public land in his view, should be made available to the Treasury; and of this he had given Congress seasonable notice; but as they had passed a tariff bill which includes the distribution act, he regarded it his duty to return it. His reasons are,

1st. The subjects, revenue and distribution, are too diverse to be embraced in the same bill.

2nd. The necessities of the government are such as to require the proceeds of the lands.

3d. As the distribution is to be a matter of political contest, by uniting the tariff with it, instability would result to those interests of commerce and manufactures, which required permanency. For these reasons he returns the bill; and if they can obtain two thirds of both House in favor of the bill, it will of course become a law.

Mr. Adams was very severe upon the message and the Executive, declaring such dictation insufferable, that the honor of the House forbid any further communication with the President, that the single word "Approved," would have restored prosperity to a suffering country, that "the great mistake made by Mr. Tyler was that of Charles I. which finally brought him to the block, in considering himself possessed of an absolute sovereign power over legislation." He moved a reference to a special committee of 13, which motion prevailed. Mr. A. is of course chairman.

What further action will be taken on the tariff it is impossible to tell.

The treaty is under consideration in the Senate, so far as the prevailing temper in consequence of the Veto, and the business of president-making will allow. The House have voted to adjourn on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Calhoun has presented memorials from Florida, asking admission into the Union.

Debate in the Senate on the motion to exclude colored people from the Army and Navy.

The adoption of this motion is an advance of Slavery upon Liberty, which we cannot expect the House to oppose. Bagby let out the real difficulty. The following remarks are from the New York American—the debate from the Madisonian.

The decision itself we look upon as a pusillanimous concession to the fell spirit of slavery, while it furnishes another conclusive answer in addition to so many before, to the allegation so much relied upon by the slaveholding States, but so utterly unfounded in truth, that slavery is a local interest, with which neither the United States have any rightful concern. Here we see the Senate of the United States, consenting to deprive the nation of a class of sailors of approved fidelity and valor, because of the "complexion incompatible with freedom," and inflicting a stigma and personal wrong upon every colored citizen of the northern States.

The House of Representatives cannot concur in this restriction.

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill regulating enlistments in the naval service of the United States and the marine corps coming up for consideration,

Mr. Calhoun said that they all remembered the case of Lieut. Hoce; and therefore he wished to make an exception in this bill, that no negroes or mulattoes should be engaged except for the purpose of servants and stewards.

Mr. Bayard remarked that the case to which the Senator had alluded was one of testimony altogether, and might be regulated either by statute or by regulations of the Department.

Mr. Tappan could see no reason for adopting the amendment. The employment of ne-

groes in the public service had never proved injurious.

Mr. Phelps had his fears that the incorporation of the amendment in the bill might prove detrimental to the public service. During the late war, the class now proposed to be excluded from the navy, was of great service. He would mention one instance. In 1814, when Macdonough fitted out his fleet on Lake Champlain, he found it extremely difficult to procure white seamen, and was obliged to employ colored; and on the ocean of his splendid victory, the greater portion of the sailors under his command were black. If a war should again occur, it would doubtless be necessary, in fitting out our fleets, to resort to the course pursued at that time in this particular; and he had no sort of doubt that the result of the action on the Lakes would have been entirely different from what it was, if the employment of motley and speckled crews had been prohibited. We were indebted for this victory to the practice of introducing negroes on board of our armed ships.

Mr. Calhoun said that in some portions of the country negroes were prohibited from certain employments—white laborers being preferred; and should nothing be done to prevent blacks from entering the Navy, the service would, for the greater part, be placed in their hands. The Navy should not only be in the hands of freemen, but those bearing our complexion, and having the interests of their country at heart.

Mr. Archer remarked that it appeared to him that this was a small matter, and he trusted that it would not be magnified into a great one. A small number of blacks only would be excluded by the amendment; and for that reason as well as with a view to indulge the Senator from South Carolina, he would give to it his support.

Mr. Benton expressed the opinion that the arms of the United States, by land and water, ought to be borne by the white race.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, remarked that this amendment was insulting to two or three of the northern States; and especially to one of them which had passed a law making it a penal offence to draw a distinction between the condition of the blacks and whites.

Mr. Clayton observed that ever since we have been a nation, negroes and mulattoes have been enlisted in the navy; and during the Revolutionary and the late war, a large number of this class were in the service of the United States. There was a great difficulty, at times, in procuring real sailors; and in addition to the incident related by the Senator from Vt., he would state that shortly after the battle between the Frolic and the Wasp, Captain Jones of the Wasp, informed him that a great portion of his sailors were negroes, and that he had not better fighting men on board of his ship. Then, why alter a law on this subject which has so long existed? Why change it? If they wanted food for powder, there was none better than negroes and mulattoes. Negroes were good sailors; and had as much health and strength as whites to fight, and, if paid, would be willing to do so. He was sure that if this amendment should be adopted, they would be obliged to repeat it, and resort to the employment of negro sailors should the nation ever again be involved in war with a foreign nation. Mr. Bayard said that, in the South arms were kept out of the hands of the negroes. He saw no necessity for giving negroes as food for powder. White men were as willing and able now as they were in '76, to fight the battles of the country; and if this government cannot sustain itself in time of war without resorting to the African race, the days of this nation were numbered.

Mr. Woodbury remarked that, in time of war when every one was in danger, and society was in a great measure unsettled, negroes had been allowed to fight; but, at other times, the distinction between the two races in the North had been clearly preserved. He believed, however, that recently, in Rhode Island, colored people had been mustered into the military service.

Mr. Bagby avowed his determination to vote for the amendment, and declared his purpose to be to prevent negroes becoming instructed in the art of war; and this movement required for the safety of the people of the South.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut was for keeping the blacks and the whites separate, and against mixing them up in the public service.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, viz: "No negro or mulatto shall be enlisted, except for the service of steward or servant;" and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 16, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Conrad, Culbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, Mangum, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Woodbury and Young—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Chouteau, Clayton, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Williams and Woodbridge—16.

Mr. Preston said he was desirous that the principle just adopted should be extended to the army; and on his motion an amendment to that effect was adopted.

WESTERN CITIZEN.—This is a new Liberty paper published at Chicago, Ill. and takes the place of Genius of Liberty. It is enlarged, well executed, and well filled. It contains the Address of the Liberty Party of that State.

That communication from our old friend Owen Lovejoy we mean to copy.

The cause of Liberty in that state is on ward.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The London Spectator says, that very favorable accounts are received of the success of cotton raising—the pickings in our district amounting to 5 or 600 lbs. daily and although the American seed was sown a month later, it is now equally forward with the native cotton.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our most grateful acknowledgements are due to Hon. David Brounson, our representative in Congress, for "a compendium of the 6th census," and also a copy of Mr. Leavitt's wheat memorial. They are both of exceeding value, and as soon as possible our readers shall have some of the benefit of them.

We are under obligation to Hon. W. P. Fessenden for public documents.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—As Capt. Pliny Fisher was walking from his barn to his house in Calais, on the 15th of July, he was instantly killed by lightning. The shock was so powerful, that it tore his clothes from his body, and set him on fire.

Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of 9,000 dollars worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent.

General Intelligence.

It is said that arthritic, and all similar affections, may be prevented by bathing the neck and breast every morning with cold water. The experiment is at least worth a trial.

A man named Rogers, living at Plainfield, Oregon county, a few days since, while drunk, beat his wife so as to produce death.

FREIGHT vs. POSTAGE.—The freight of a barrel of flour to Boston, Newburyport, or Portland is 10 a 12 1-2 cents; the postage of a letter to the same places is 18 3-4 cents.

Two young ladies were drowned on the 28th ult. while crossing the canal near Lafayette, Ia. They had been to attend a funeral of two persons who had met with sudden deaths.

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the Tribune says;

Had the Firemen of Philadelphia attempted to save the African Hall and the Church from the devouring flames, the passions of a brutal and excited mob would be at once turned upon them, as was distinctly threatened. A general and desperate fight would of course, ensue, in which the Firemen would have been forced to leave their engines, suffering the conflagration to spread at its leisure, while they did battle in their own defence. As it was, they confined the flames to the especial objects of excitement.

Vessels are bringing dry goods to this country from England for ten shillings sterling a ton. Thirty has been paid heretofore.

A three days meeting of the Millerites was recently held at Kingston, N. H.—\$1000 was raised to advance the principles of the sect.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—The Zanesville Oh. Republican of the 5th inst. says—"Wheat is coming to market rapidly and in large quantities. It is yet selling at 60 cents a bushel, specie paying paper."

Dr. Bennett, the late Mormon General and Mayor of the holy city of Nauvoo, in disclosing the revelations of the "Prophecy" Smith, winds up one of his chapters with the following precious maxim:

"If Joe Smith is not destined for the devil, all I can say is that the duties of a devil have not been clearly understood."

At Wilmington, Del., a man named Moses Edwards was brought before a magistrate and fined four dollars, for "cursing" the city collector.

THE SEA.—There are five hundred vessels wrecked annually on the coast of England, and property sunk worth \$20,000,000 there.

THE PECULIAR PROPERTY.—An old man named Johnson, having been detected in trying to decoy slaves from Kentucky, was caught and committed to prison at Warsaw, Ohio, in default of procuring bail for \$200. The punishment for this offence is 20 years imprisonment.

Notice.

The independent Freemen, the friends of Impartial Liberty in the district of Norridgewock and Madison, are requested to meet at the Ward school-house, on Monday the 22d of Aug. at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for be sustained at the next Sept. Election for a Representative in the Legislature of this State.

Per Order Town Committee.

Norridgewock August 5th 1842.

Anniversary of Newton Theological Institution.

The anniversary of this Institution will occur on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The procession will be formed at the Mansion house, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the exercises will commence at 9 1-2 o'clock, in the Baptist church at Newton Centre.

J. A. B. SKONE, Sec'y of the Faculty.

Newton Inst. August 5th, 1842.

Somerset County.

At Skowhegan, on Monday the 29th of August, at 10 o'clock, at the Methodist Meeting-house, will commence one of the greatest ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS ever held in this County. The discussion will continue through the following day and we hope every town will be represented by one half at least of its inhabitants.

Come each one, and then all will come.

Per order, JOHN KIMBALL,

York County Liberty Meeting.

The friends of the slave, and those who wish to sustain the first principles of our government, to wit, "that all men are born free and equal," are hereby requested to meet at Alfred on Tuesday the 23d of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, at the next election.

Daniel Appleton
James S. Rumney
Wm. Emerson
John R. Gamon
James S. Goulding
Wm. Scammon Jr
Joshua Deering
B. Smart
Theodore Wells
Joseph Starkpole
Joseph W. Warren
Daniel Wood
Luther Goding
William Goding
Edwidge G. Lane
Hebron Libbey
Mark E. Marshall
F. A. Lord
John Lord Jr
Amos Maddox
Job Harris
J. W. Morse
John W. Doe
Timothy Hilliard

Joseph Hilliard
Edmund Coffin
John Hurd
David H. Lord
L. Woods
Oliver Hill
John B. Nivalley
Sewall McDaniel
Charles Durgin
Nash Pike
Andrew J. Nealley
Benj. M. Nealley
A. Gilpatrick
L. P. Hillard
Joshua Merrill
Rufus Deering
Oliver Smith
J. G. Wakefield
Isaac T. Hebron
M. Smith
Eben Sawyer
Archibald Smith

State Liberty Convention.

The Friends of Liberty throughout the State of Maine, are requested to meet in Convention at Bangor on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and second days of September next.

The objects of the Liberty Party—to inquire into the real causes of the distress and embarrassments under which the Country is, and has for years been, laboring—to consider the duties of

American Freemen in regard to United States' Slavery—and to fix upon some plan of future operations, by the Party in the State.

Is it not true, when the Constitution is daily violated—when the American Soil is wet with the blood of the slave—when the American Slaveholder, whose wife, at home, is law, dictates to the American Freemen—when the laborer is deprived of his honest reward—when universal bankruptcy is staring the people in the face—when distrust marks every countenance—and when the American Senator gravely declares in his place that "in the course of his political life, he never looked upon the condition of public affairs with so sad and so alarmed an eye; as at present, and that he entertains forebodings that the government is in the progress of dissolution"—is it not time for the people to endeavor to ascertain the CAUSE of such a state of things, that they may be able to apply the remedy?

That such a state of things how exists cannot be gained; and it is hoped that the people will not lose any opportunity to inform themselves in regard to it.

ALVAN STEWART, Esq., of New York, and other prominent members of the Liberty Party will address the convention, and it is highly important that the voters in the State be fully represented.

SETH MAY,
JOHN C. GODFREY,
GEORGE ROPES,
B. H. CUSHMAN,
WM. R. PRESCOTT,
WM. HASTINGS,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
July 16, 1842.

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, Col. S. R. Lyman, P. M. of that city, to Miss Christina, daughter of Capt. Samuel Blanchard.

In Portland, Mr. Samuel F. Foss, of Poland, to Miss Mary P. Harmon, of Portland.

In Glend, 19th ult. by Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop, Mr. Brown Thurston, of Portland, to Miss Harriet Chapman, of Glend.

In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Warren, Dea. John Loring, of Norridgewock, to the widow Clarissa Lohrop, daughter of John Hovey Esq. of Augusta.

In Addison, Eld. Roger Williams Emery Brown to Miss Lucy S. Ruggles.

In Brunswick, Mr. George Davis, of Augusta, to Miss Rachel Houston.

In Litchfield, Sullivan Washburn, of Gardiner, to Miss Doreen Richardson.

In Wayne, by Rev. R. C. Starr, Samuel S. Brown, to Miss Bathsheba Gage, both of Wayne.

DEATHS.

In North Berwick, 19th ult., Mr. Joel Billings, aged 72 years. Bangor and Calais papers please copy.

In Greene, Charles Robbins, Esq. formerly of Winthrop.

In Farmington, of consumption, Miss Abigail B. Stanley, aged 16.—Also, Mr. Taylor Whittier, aged about 65.

Fare Reduced!
TWO DOLLARS TO BOSTON!!
Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1842.

The superior and fast sailing Steamer,

J. W. RICHMOND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:—leaving Norridgewock, Bangor, Rockfield, Wilton, Farmington, &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a very expeditious route, as a good Steamer runs regularly between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2 00 Meals 25 Bath, 2 00 Extra.

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Bangor,

Poetry.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.
To My Wife.

Believe me, best beloved, thou art
Far dearer now to me,
Than when in young, romantic days,
I loved and wedded thee.
As greener grow the verdant fields
When days are lengthen'd,
So Hymen's golden band of love
By time is strengthen'd;
The birch bark clings not to the tree
More fondly, than my soul to thee.

Love's dawning flash on youthful hearts
May sparkle brightly,
As meteors dazzle in the sky,
And pass as lightly.
A slender cord, by fancy tied,
Brief time may sever;
An absent lover may forget—
The husband, never!
The flame of wedded Love burns on,
Till the last pulse of life has gone.

I well remember on the stream
By moonlight sailing—
The witchery of love's young dream
O'er all prevailing.
How sweetly, then, thy song did sound,
With soft and liquid tone!
How strongly, then, my heart was bound
To thee, beloved one!
The love thou would'st have fair conceal'd,
Thy flattering accents then reveal'd.

And once, when in thy maiden prime,
A careless rover,
We found, when sporting in the grass,
A four leaved clover.
And as tradition had declared,
The first to kiss thee
Should be the accepted one, I chased
And did not miss thee,
As modestly thou strove to shun me,
By a vain effort to outrun me.

And often in the winter-time,
When frost was stinging,
And cheerful bells, with merry chime,
Were gaily ringing,
And glibly o'er the glistening snow
Our sleigh was sliding,
And our red, glowing cheeks beneath
The warm fur, hiding
Our youthful love, that hallowed thing,
Was ardent, as in balmy spring.

All those bright memories of the past,
O'er me stealing,
Strengthen and swell the constant flow
Of tender feeling;
That courses in my bosom, like
A Highland river,
Which winds thro' hills, and vales, and fields,
And flowers, forever,
And as its devious track grows longer,
Is broader, deeper, purer, stronger.

Thou say'st the lustre of thy cheek,
Has slightly faded,
And the bright sunshine of thy youth,
Dull care has shaded;
I own that sorrow, time and grief,
And love and duty,
Have added to thy virgin bloom
A ripe beauty;
As autumn paints the woodland scene
With gold tints, lovelier than green.

I've seen the pearly dew of tears,
From thy eyes weeping,
For those dear little ones, within
The cold grave sleeping;
Sweet! infant pledges of our love,
A short time given,
Then snatch'd away to purify
Our hearts for heaven;
That in the regions of the blest,
We may with them forever rest.

So long in this cold world we've lived,
And lov'd each other,
I fain would pass along with thee
Unto another:
Oh! may these earthen temples float,
With gentle motion,
Till side by side, they calmly sink
In Lethe's ocean;
And our freed souls together mount
To heavenly love's eternal fount.

The Family.

For the Boys.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION by D. Barber of Conn. in his "History of my own Times."—Dwight's Hist. Conn.

"Immediately after the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1773, orders were issued for raising a regiment of Connecticut troops, for the term of five months, under Colonel Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich. I enlisted under Captain Elisha Humphrey, of Simsbury. *** Our company, being suddenly enlisted, to the number of about 75, rank and file, orders were given for all to meet on a certain day at the house of the captain, well equipped and ready to begin the march.

"The Reverend Mr. Pitkin, of Farmington, was requested that day to preach the farewell sermon to the soldiers. At the appointed hour we marched to the meeting-house where the officers appeared in military style, with their appropriate badges of distinction, and the soldiers in proper order, with their arms and accoutrements, as men prepared for battle. It was a full and overflowing audience, all in high expectation of something new and charming from so gifted a preacher. After his warm and fervent prayer to Heaven for the success and prosperity of American arms, and the liberties and freedom of our country, he introduced his address in a memorable right, from these words: 'Play the man for your country, and for the cities of your God; and the Lord do that which seemeth him good.' His sermons were good and tender and pathetic, lively and animating. It was like martial music, while it touched the finer feelings, it roused and animated for the dreadful onset—the shout of war and the cry of victory.—During the time of its delivery, abundance of tears were seen to flow both from old and young, male as well as female.

"The sermon being ended, the drums soon beat to arms. Being arranged in military order, we were again conducted to the captain's house and dismissed for a short time. In going to and from the meeting, we were followed and accompanied by a mixed multitude—fathers and mothers, wives and children, sisters, friends and strangers. *** In the midst of this mingling scene of sorrow, the drum beat arms. Soldiers, take your places, is the

word; the line of march is formed; we add one more wishful, lingering look, while many a silent tear bespeaks the real feelings of the heart. The word is given.—We were now leaving our homes, our friends, and all our pleasant places behind, which our eyes might never behold again.

Hints for the Girls.

In this day of revolution and reform, there is much of extravagance, fanaticism, and error. Be careful not to let go what you have, in an unwise attempt to gain what was never designed for you, and what would be useless to you if you had it.—Be moderate in your pretensions, modest, unambitious, bent on mercy, always remembering that you are—not men.—Expedients for extending influence, and increasing the amount of good, is the natural effect of a spirit of true benevolence. There is always danger, however, that the spirit, once stirred, may aethrone discretion, and prevent the blessings it seeks to dispense.

But we contemplate woman as man's companion. In intellectual power, capacity and elevation, she is his equal. She lives with him, and is the natural partner of all his possessions and pleasures. His fortunes are hers. His successes or failures are hers. Her counsel is his privilege. Her sympathy his support in misfortune. If he prospers, she gladdens the scene, and makes his blessings sweet. If he is oppressed by poverty, she sits down with him in adversity, and never forsakes him. She mingles in all his intellectual pleasures, in his social festivities, in all his moral and immortal hopes and associations. She is, therefore, worthy of his companionship, and suited to the duties and dignity of that station. This elevation, the scriptures assign to her; and whenever any state of society has degraded her from it, or attempted to elevate her above it, the experiment has failed, and ended in social derangement, distrust and unhappiness.

Every female should seek to form a right estimate of her own individual character.—Each should feel that she has a personal influence and responsibility. This influence she should seek to exert; this responsibility to discharge. She should learn to respect herself. While acting in her appropriate sphere, she is worthy of her own respect; and exercising her appropriate influence, she will command the respect of others. She has something to do, not merely to be led and influenced others. Let her be careful to fulfil her duty and accomplish her high destinies. She will then bless her race, and procure blessings on herself.

Here lies a great fault. A female is apt to think she is of small account, and perhaps was made for a plaything. She therefore, devotes herself to the work of amusing others. Whereas, she controls others, and they will trifle or be serious, as she is. If she has lost us Eden, let her not throw herself away; then we shall have preserved to us, the best of all there is, short of a divine communion and heaven.—Mother's Magazine.

Never be Idle.

When there is so much to interest one in the beautiful world around us—the flowers, the trees, the minerals, the rocks, the shells, the birds, the beasts, the insects, &c., we are astonished beyond measure, when we see men with good faculties and ample means to study nature's works, moping away their years in drowsiness and sloth—with despair depicted on their countenances and clouds of gloom surrounding their hearts. Some of our rich men in their younger days, when they were obliged to work, and had some object in view, possessed fine and happy spirits, enjoyed the society of their friends, and were cheerful and contented at all seasons and in all places. Mark the change. Wealth, which had been their toil by day, and their dreams by night, has been acquired; they gave up business; retired from active life, with the intention of passing the evening of their days in rural pleasures.—But with no object to interest them, and with no taste for reading, or literary pursuits, they became miserable, and sighed for the cares and employments of early life.—They found that a life of idleness, was anything but a life of enjoyment—and that instead of promoting their health, it but depressed their spirits—corroded their bodies, and produced a state of mind, which was fast wearing out a miserable existence. We would advise all persons, young and old, male and female, to have some daily employment, if they wish to be happy. Whatever your situation in life may be, rich or poor, have some object in which you can feel interested, or as true as you live, you will be miserable. At home and abroad, in summer and winter, you will be destitute of pleasure, and me miserable, can be read as legibly on your brow, as if written there in living characters. Do something, then—have an object in view, no matter how trivial it may be, but have an object before you, and smiles of joy will clothe every thing which is now mantled in gloom; days will haste on eagle pinions, that now pass wearily away; friends, home, climate, country, every thing will be dear to you, and contribute to your pleasure, and life prove a blessing inconceivable, which has heretofore been accounted a curse—and which to rid yourself of, you have thought of a thousand expedients.—[Portland Tribune.]

The Family.

For the Boys.

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word; the line of march is formed; we add one more wishful, lingering look, while many a silent tear bespeaks the real feelings of the heart. The word is given.—We were now leaving our homes, our friends, and all our pleasant places behind, which our eyes might never behold again.

The number of births in France in 1839 was 957,749; of deaths, 780,609; of marriages, 266,899. The population of France now amounts to 33,540,000. Deaths in Paris, in 1840, 23,294.

Agricultural.

From the Maine Cultivator.

Agriculture in the State of New York.
NORRIDGEWICK, July 30, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—

Business lately called me to the city of New York, and finding a delay of a few days unavoidable, my inclination led me to leave the city and examine the agricultural wonders of the Empire state so far as time permitted.—My first visit was to Albany where I called on Mr. Tucker one of the editors of the Cultivator, who, if he treats all his visitors, who cultivate seven by nine farms, with the kindness and urbanity he did me, must be subject to a tax, however pleasant in some respects, onerous in others. I was first introduced by him to Mr. C. N. Bement of the "Three hills farm," three miles from the city. Is there something in the very occupation of an agriculturalist which makes him kind and attentive to strangers? I know not; but I wish to say once for all, that every gentleman on whom I called in the State of New York for information, received and entertained me in that cordial, open, generous manner which proved to me, it was an every day affair with them, and from native good feeling or habit sat as easy on them as an old coat. They are not your patent right men, nor vendors of secret nostrums. They will show you every thing, and give any explanation as freely as if they wished every man possessed of the information they possess themselves. This however is a digression.

In going to Mr. B's, we passed the farm of the late Judge Buel, now in the possession of his son. The mansion and other buildings are embowered in trees, of which I am told there are more than fifty varieties. I shall first speak of Mr. Bement's brood animals, which consist principally of improved Durhams—South Downs—Swine and domestic fowls.

He told me that formerly he commenced keeping grade animals, but soon satisfied himself that once in possession of full blooded stock, it was as cheap rearing an animal which would sell for several hundred dollars as fifty—since which he deals almost exclusively in "Herd book animals" and for breeders, will sell on others. He has about twenty cows and heifers, with two or three exceptions from imported "herd book stock." One of the exceptions is a full blooded Ayrshire cow.

His importations have been from several distinct families in England, and preserve wonderfully the characteristic features of each. Some are remarkable fine milkers. Much of his young stock is from his truly famous bull, Astoria, whose portrait may be seen in the Cultivator & Farmer Vol. 2—p. 196. It is doubted by many persons, well qualified to judge, if he ought not to have been awarded the first prize of the second premium at the State cattle show last autumn. I was much interested in his calves and his mode of managing them. As soon as they are a few weeks old, each has a handsome leather head stall or halter consisting of a nose piece, one strap between the horn and ear and another behind the ear, with a chain attached, about two feet in length;—by this they are fastened to a small ring in the front of the stall. In addition to the milk of the cow the whole season they have hay, and as soon as they will eat it about two quarts of ground screenings, from the cleanser of a flour mill, and oil cake. They are so thoroughly littered with straw or shavings from the turning lathe, as to be entirely clean.

Whenever such a stall of calves can be exhibited in Maine I will go any distance which may be necessary to see and welcome them.

I may here observe that in all the stalls and stables, I visited in, and about Albany, so much litter, of some sort, was used as to absorb completely all the liquid parts of the manure, which is daily added to the compost heap. I saw in one heap many cords of shavings from a steam-planing mill, which are cut very fine by the operation of the machinery. Mr. Bement has about one hundred Southdown sheep—very fine animals, and living as he does by a good market, I doubt not, they are more profitable to him than better woolled sheep. Probably no man in that part of the state has reared and sold more or better Berkshire hogs than Mr. B. His "Rip Van Winkle," who may be truly called "the father of the harem," is still alive, and I really wish those who think the Berkshires too small could see him and his sable consort, either of which have frames for six or seven hundred pounds of pork. If they have a fault it is in having too much bone. He has a pair of Neapolitan darkies, black as ebony and hairless as a crocodile. They are small and said to be reared for the fine flavor and grain of their flesh.

I am content that Mr. B. should propagate them or their crosses; I will be excused. The poultry yard is graced with almost every variety of barn-yard fowls, to be found from the coast of Malabar to the Hudson river. For their egg-producing qualities, I think Mr. B. considers the Poland or "top-knot" hen as good as any. I shall not describe his poultry yard or henery any further than to say, he has plenty of evergreen and other shade trees around the border for protection against the sun and hawks.

Of Mr. B's mode of cultivation I shall only speak of those things which were new to me, or in their operation evidently valuable.—His farm is very uneven; of that kind of sandy loam which produces pines and oaks, not very dry—in the swales rather adhesive; without stones. I should have expected little advantage from subsoil-ploughing; but the truth is otherwise. I was shown a field of barley very heavy, all except a few rods on one side was sub-soil, plowed, and the difference in favor of this operation, could be seen at a distance of many rods. His moist grounds are plowed in narrow beds and very high. He was growing millet on such a field.

He showed me three experiments he is making on corn—four and a half acres of old sward was very nearly turned over with the Worcester "Eagle plow" this spring. On one third, eight barrels of poulture was dropped on the hill. On another an equal value of refuse product of a glue and comb factory, composted with loam. This was spread after plowing. On the other third an equal value of long barn-yard manure, spread on the sward before plowing. Four rows were without manure; and I think will not produce one bushel of sound corn to the acre. All the other was well grown and of fine color. That with poulture the most even; and that with the long manure the best so.

The comparative value of his crops can only be known in several years. He will doubtless have most of the strength of his poulture this year. The horn, hair, bones, and line of his compost will be acting many years as they decompose. His white carrots were very forward and fine.

Every good crop is in rows and mostly filled with horse cultivators and "weed exterminators" as he calls them. This last are double share plows without a mould board, of cast iron, having two or more teeth on the upper side of each share, the more perfectly to pulverize the soil.

Some thirty rods from the house is a

small stream running through his grounds and watering his pastures. In making a road across this he has formed a dam. From the water detained by this, he propels constantly a small water wheel which propels a forcing pump, conveying water by lead pipe to a large cistern by the house. From this, by pipes, the house, barns and poultry yard are supplied with water.

The wheel, when wished, propels a shaft over head, which carries a grind stone—circular saw—and a small mill for grinding grain for stock.

A visit to his library will convince you that Mr. B. is a reading as well as working farmer. He is not only surrounded by paintings of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but there are the books which tell all about it. Who ever has paid any attention to the best agricultural periodicals of the country, has read much which Mr. B. has written to elevate the standard of the profession.

In my next you shall hear of other establishments. Yours truly,
JAMES BATES.

HINT TO FARMERS.—There is undoubtedly some truth in the following remarks of a correspondent of the North American:—

"If more farmers would keep their sons at home, and bring them up as farmers, instead of sending them to our cities to become merchants and lawyers, &c. &c., they would be better off. And if more of our citizens would bring up their sons as farmers instead of professional men, the country would be better off. We want more producers."

Miscellaneous.

American Bible Society.

Receipts.

The receipts of the year are \$134,357.08; being an increase of \$15,496.67 over those of the previous year. Considering the scarcity of money in most parts of the country, and the high rate of exchanges, which make remittances difficult, this amount is encouraging, evincing an abiding love for the Bible and its diffusion. The disbursements have been \$139,649.70; leaving \$5,292.62 due the Treasurer.

Books Printed.

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed is, 276,000; being 106,125 more than those last year.

Books Issued.

The number of Bibles and Testaments issued the last year was 257,067, being an increase of 106,814 over the issues of the previous year, and making a total since the formation of the Society of 3,052,765 copies.

ROMANISM.—The pope of Rome, highly indignant that the Government of Spain should throw off its allegiance to his holiness, has required all his faithful subjects throughout the world to combine their efforts with his, to reduce the rebellious nation to submission, and in return has promised to "open to them the treasures of celestial grace with a liberal hand," and to grant them a "Plenary Indulgence," for their assistance. And the bishop of Cincinnati responds to the Pope, and calls on "the faithful" in his Diocese, to offer up their prayers for fifteen days, after carefully receiving the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, to render their prayers acceptable. American citizens called upon by their ecclesiastical leaders to offer prayers and pay money in aid of the Pope's plans to continue upon Spain the yoke she has worn with servile patience for centuries, and by which she has been galled to the point of desperation! The impudence and blasphemy of Romanism are every day becoming more apparent; but when the eyes of our citizens will be opened to discover the machinations of the "mother of harlots," is known only to Him who seeth the end from the beginning.—[Boston Recorder.]

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A Committee on Education of the Pennsylvania Legislature, state that the whole amount appropriated to colleges, academies, and female seminaries in the State, is \$54,900, and to common schools \$393,197, making in all \$448,097. Deducting from this sum \$68,197 for non-accepting districts, the actual appropriation is \$379,900.

They also state, that in thirty-four counties, the appropriation for school purposes exceeds the whole amount of State tax assessed in those counties, in the sum of \$75,278, being in some of them double and even treble the amount. The other counties, of course, pay the excess.

The average time, through which the schools were kept open in 1841, was 5 months and 7 days.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Our brethren of Cincinnati are making efforts to establish a high institution for female education in that city. They seem to be quite sanguine of success. They are about to purchase a lot at present for the erection of buildings at some future time, meanwhile the seminaries will be accommodated in an hired edifice.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—In the quarter ending April 5, 1840, the number of gallons of spirits taken out for home consumption was 2,212,405; while in the corresponding quarter this year it was only 1,632,548, a reduction of 579,917 gallons on the consumption of three months.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—The Asiatic Cholera, which raged so fearfully in India ten years ago, and spread from thence nearly over the entire world, has again made its appearance there; and the most fearful accounts are given of its ravages. At Calcutta, Bombay, and in the Deccan, this pestilence was raging fearfully; and we have before us in one of the Irish papers, a letter from an officer of the 22d regiment, stationed at Camp Kurachee, which says that in the course of one month there were buried from that regiment alone, the band master, sergeant-major, three sergeants, a hundred and twenty men, twelve women and twenty children. "To bury nine a day," he says, "was our allowance; sometimes three in one grave. One hundred and sixty recruits from England have joined, it whipped them off very fast."

Pickles.

Many things are used for pickles—such as young melons, beans, radish pods, cabbage, nasturtiums, peppers, walnuts, filberts, &c. &c., but, after all, the best things for pickles are the old fashioned cucumbers. They should be gathered when small and green. Those that are of the quickest growth are the most tender and freest from defects. To pickle them well, turn boiling water on them as soon as they are picked; let them stand in this water five or six hours. Then, to one gallon of good cider vinegar, add one spoonful of alum and a tea-cup full of salt, and put the cucumbers into this pickle. Add vinegar as you add cucumbers. When you have done collecting cucumbers, turn the vinegar off, scald and skim it till it is clear; then put the pickles in and let them scald, without boiling, for a few minutes, and return them to their vessel whilst hot. Peppers should be added to the vinegar while hot, and before it is turned over the pickles.

But cucumbers may be preserved for years in salt or strong brine, and freshened for pickling in vinegar as occasion may require. This, on the whole, is the best and surest way, when many are to be preserved.—[Banner.]

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A letter from Washington to the New Orleans Advertiser states that Captain Wildes, of the Exploring Expedition, has brought home among other valuable things, 2,000 charts, 1,000 maps, 11,000 specimens of plants, 4,000 specimens of fishes, 50,000 specimens of shells, 2,000 landscapes, 2,800 specimens of reptiles, 4,000 specimens of marine plants, 1,500 drawings of South Sea Islanders, 26 large boxes of journals, &c.

AFRICA—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A discovery has been made in Africa, not far from Boussiss, of an ancient bridge, spanning by a single arch the stream of the Oned Herbia, which has given rise to many speculations. It is in perfect preservation; and a comparison of the cement used in its construction with that found in the ruins of Hippo, is said to suggest an antiquity of not less than thirteen or fourteen centuries.

On the 27th ult., an immense brick building at Rochester, known as "Dublin Castle," occupied by thirty families, was destroyed by fire—a child five years old perishing in the flames, and most of them barely escaped with their lives, losing most of their effects.

Celibacy was at all times less respectable than marriage, and among some nations it was attended with great inconvenience.

The Romans would not administer an oath, or receive as a witness, any person who was not married.

The Heathen detest the wrestlers, gladiators, musicians, and dancers, on account of their being single.

Augustus inflicted punishment on those who were not married—perhaps by compelling them to be married.

Human policy never fixes one end of a chain round the ankle of a slave, but a divine justice rivets the other round the neck of his tyrant.

The following sentiment was given at a temperance celebration at St. Louis.

"The Reformed Drunkards—we welcome them as the only messengers that have ever returned from the Spirit land."

AN INFANT KILLED BY ITS INSANE MOTHER.—About noon on Saturday, Ellen Gannon, an insane woman, resided in Burgess alley, Boston, in one of her unconscious moments, threw her infant daughter out of a fourth story window. The child fell upon its head, and died instantly from concussion of the brain. It was but twenty-one months old. After the fatal act, the demented creature never manifested the least emotion—not even when the dead body of her infant was shown to her.—Cause of her insanity was recent and very affecting.—About six weeks ago, her husband, Peter Gannon, a violent man, while under the influence of liquor, presented a loaded pistol to her breast. She rushed to the window, and uttered the most appalling cries of alarm, and from that moment she has been bereft of her senses. When the neighbors first flocked in to her assistance, Gannon declared that the pistol was not loaded, but upon examination it was found to be fully charged with powder and ball; and he then took advantage of the confusion of the scene to escape, and has not been heard of since.

Two men, Egbert Galusha and Reuben Davis, residing in the town of Dresden, on the east side of Lake George, recently killed in three days, on the east side of Tongue Mountain, in the town of Bolton, Warren co. eleven hundred and four rattlesnakes. Some of the reptiles were of an enormous size, carrying from six to twenty rattles.

SUMMER AND FALL FASHIONS.—"Abstinence from spirituous liquors, a regular attendance at church, retrenchment in expenditures, proper hours and proper company, society, love, courtship, marriage."

Mr. John W. Gilt, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of 9,000 dollars worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent.

Queen Victoria has recently presented the Queen of Prussia with a cradle with the figure of a nurse holding in her arms an infant, representing the prince of Wales, all of pure gold.—She had better distribute a few potatoes among her starving millions.

The circumference of the city of London, is nearly thirty miles, measuring nine miles from east to west, and seven and a half from north to south.

Sudden Death. Mr. James Stanwood of Brunswick, was found dead on Saturday morning last, near his own dwelling house. He was an industrious and temperate man, and, for the last few years had been afflicted with a partial loss of his sight.

The number of Bankrupts in Massachusetts, up to July 20, was 1538—in Maine, up to July 16, 1875.

TEST OF CREDIT.—A Mobile paper mentions that at an assignee's sale a paper of Hamilton & Cole, to the amount of \$40,000, was sold for five dollars. "This is a bad sign," says the editor.—Bad enough, in all conscience.

FRANCE—EUROPE.—The death of the Duke of Orleans, who, had he lived, would have succeeded to the throne of France, is a far more important event, in a political point of view, than most Americans would be apt to imagine. An intelligent Frenchman yesterday expressed the opinion in our hearing, that if Louis Philippe should die, (thus throwing the reins of government into the hands of an infant son of the deceased Duke,) war with England would be inevitable. A bitter feeling has from time immemorial prevailed in France against England, and although held in check by Louis Philippe, it exists still, and is ready to burst forth whenever a convenience of circumstances shall prompt it.

ENGLISH PARTIALITY FOR FLOWERS.—The nation altogether has a particular love for trees and flowers. The lord has in his park oaks of thousand years growth, untouched by the axe, but houses full of exotic plants; there is not a cottage in England which has not before it a little piece of ground for the cultivation of flowers, and even the poor town imprisoned artisan works at his loom in sight of a pot of flowers, placed on the window sill, (with a mind no less generous than my lord's) in order that the passengers also might enjoy the sight of them.—Italian exile in England.

Vegetable Syrup.

FOR FEMALES ENCIENCE.

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on parturient women that has ever been discovered.

The most delicate female may use it without the least fear of injury to herself or offspring.

The proprietor has in his possession many letters showing that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended, not only in lessening pain and rendering the process of labor more easy and safe, but in promoting the speedy recovery of the mother after confinement.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other gentlemen whose wives have used it.

Pamphlets may be had gratis of Agents by those who are desirous of further information.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by W. C. STIMPSON & KEED, No. 114, State Street Boston.

J. E. Ladd,	Druggist	Augusta.
Chas. Tarbell,	"	Camden.
J. Alden,	"	Waterville.
Nathl. Weld,	"	Bath.
G. Williston,	"	Brunswick.
A. Carter,	"	Portland.
Ch. E. Rocker,	"	Bangor.
Geo. W. Holden,	"	Detroit.
Wm. O. Poor,	"	Saco.
Dr. J. A. Berry,	"	Thomaston.
T. Fogg & Co.,	"	E. "
R. S. Blaisdell,	"	Wiscasset.
Edmund Dana,	"	Phillips.
C. Church, Jr.,	"	Fayette.
H. B. Lowrey,	"	Waldboro.
John Sides,	"	Norridgewood.
S. W. Bates,	"	Winthrop.
Wm. Noyes,	"	Farmington.
John W. Perkins,	"	

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 cts per yard.
Common full cloth,	30 to 42 do do
Satinets, including warp,	30 to 37 do do
Blankets, 2 yards wide,	33 to 42 do do
Flannels,	17 to 33 do do
Pressed cloth,	25 do do